



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

hardly a story "to attract enterprise", as Mr. Minns puts it (p. 440), unless shooting-rights went with the "claim". It looks now like a bit of real local myth, explanatory at first, and manipulated, if at all, with intent to deter Greek prospectors, not to allure them. Mr. Minns makes an interesting point, further on, when he notes the almost total lack of evidence for the use of furs among Greeks outside Pontus. If anything, to wear furs was distinctive of the barbarian: as in Euripides, *Cyclops*, l. 330. The protests of the austere against the luxury of fur-wearing hardly begin before the Christian Fathers, and belong to a time when fashions were set in Byzantium, where the winter is bitter, not in Miletus or Athens or even in Ephesus.

As will be evident already, Mr. Minns has put scholars under a very great obligation of gratitude, for a book of wide learning, and sound judgment: and he is all the more to be congratulated on the completion of it, because none knows better than he that a task like this is pleasantly endless; it takes some courage to write "press" across the sheets and begin fair and square on your "Addenda". And we look for very copious Addenda from Mr. Minns.

J. L. MYRES.

*Greek Imperialism.* By WILLIAM SCOTT FERGUSON, Professor of Ancient History, Harvard University. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1913. Pp. xiv, 258.)

It has for several years been the opinion of the reviewer that Mr. Ferguson is to be ranked at the very forefront of English-writing scholars in the field of Greek history. His early studies in Greek chronology gave him immediate recognition, greater in Europe, perhaps, than in the United States because of the greater interest there in ancient history. The recognition so quickly attained has been justified by the number and quality of his scientific studies published in classical and historical journals of the United States, England, and Germany. By his excellent book on *Hellenistic Athens*, Mr. Ferguson established once for all his reputation as a scholar capable of a sustained constructive effort. In the present volume upon Greek imperialism, which consists of the Lowell Lectures delivered in February of 1913, he appears in a new endeavor, and subjects himself thereby to criticism and evaluation from a new standpoint, that of his ability to address a lay audience and leave with it sharply defined impressions of the meaning and course of Greek imperialism.

In seven chapters the author has presented the progress of Greek imperialism from the organization of the Peloponnesian League in the seventh century B. C. to the time when Greek political life became but a minor factor in the great composite of the Roman Empire. The first chapter is given over to the definition of the political terms and an explanation of the general situation involved in the remainder of the book, especially to the city-state and its ideals and the formation of

leagues by the cohesion of these "unicellular organisms". In the following chapters the author presents to us the tragedy of Greek political life inherent in the idea of the city-state and the ancient tendency and political necessity of combination into larger units. In his treatment of the imperialistic movements of the fifth and fourth centuries, he naturally puts in the foreground the Athenian and Spartan attempts at empire. The importance of the Boeotian League and its influence upon later Greek federal organizations is not neglected. The information upon the Boeotian organization is furnished by the relatively recent acquisition of the fragment of the new Greek historian published in the Oxyrhynchus papyri. The Chalcidic League, the organization of which must certainly be placed about 432 B. C. (A. B. West in *Classical Philology*, IX. 24-34, January, 1914), deserved some mention, although it has received none, in the discussion of the early league formations. The chapter upon Spartan imperialism includes some interesting views upon the great political theorists, Plato and Aristotle, and the reasons for their inability to adjust themselves to the destiny of the city-state, even then manifest. For the general reader the chapter entitled Alexander and the World-Monarchy will probably have an especial appeal, because of the dramatic character of the subject itself and of the presentation. The author reconstructs in a remarkable manner Alexander's knowledge and use of the psychology of the peoples with whom he dealt. This chapter is followed by discussions of the imperialistic ambitions of the Ptolemies, Seleucids, and Antigonids. The sketch of the history of Egypt under Macedonian rule (pp. 149-160) is a notable example of the author's literary charm as well as his historical reach and insight.

In its literary quality the book is marked by an individual, often strikingly forceful, aptness of expression and neatness of characterization. "The last king of Egypt, Ptolemy the Piper, a bastard by birth and instinct, demeaned himself for twenty-eight years" . . . (p. 152). "In the art of government the Antigonids were resourceful, but to lift up a jellyfish on a spear-point is an impossible task. Yet that is what they had to do in Hellas" (p. 215). Cleopatra is the "Alexandrian siren". But "the young Augustus came to Egypt, like the comrades of Ulysses to the shore of the tempters, with his ears stuffed with wax" (p. 154). An occasional sentence shows the lack of that final polishing which rubs out all confusion of personal and possessive pronouns. The notation of a slip such as the statement that "Philip was dead in the full vigor of manhood" indicates that any criticism of the book as a piece of writing must be drawn very fine. In general, the style is vigorous and impressive.

Behind this well-organized and compelling popular study of the Greek attempts at imperialism lies the authority of an independent scholar, grounded upon a wide knowledge of inscriptions, papyri, and ancient literature, and a varied reading, covering all that is appearing in

the field of Greek scholarship to-day. The brief bibliographies given at the end of each chapter are selected with judgment. The land system of the Seleucids with its vast estates held in fief from the crown and controlled from four-turreted manorial castles; the amazing information brought in recent years from the Turfan oasis, which shows the influence of Hellenism upon early Buddhism and the Orient in general; the results of numberless recent studies in the organization and administration of Ptolemaic Egypt, as summed up in the *Mitteis-Wilcken Grundzüge und Chrestomathie*—all this and much more is easy grist to the writer's mill.

The book is full of interesting quotations chosen from ancient authors and of modern, often personal, interpretations. In dealing with the imperialism of Alexander and his successors, Mr. Ferguson has made much of the recently acquired understanding of their demand for worship as gods. It was used as a means of establishing that legitimacy as rulers which these Macedonian nobles otherwise lacked. The imperialistic policy of the Ptolemies of the third century Mr. Ferguson explains as necessitated by the absence of warlike material in Egypt itself and the need of keeping in close touch with the Hellenic cities of the Aegean and Asia Minor as the source "of their stock of reliable soldiers". Although this idea is elaborated with great skill (pp. 162-172), it is not convincing. Mercenaries could be hired in the open market, if one had the money. The power of Carthage at that very time must have made this evident to the astute Ptolemies. And they surely understood the gentle art of extracting money from the ever-fertile soil along the Nile through the 7,000,000 human ants who worked it so patiently.

W. L. WESTERMANN.

*A Source Book for Ancient Church History, from the Apostolic Age to the Close of the Conciliar Period.* By JOSEPH CULLEN AYER, jr., Ph.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1913. Pp. xxi, 707.)

THE use of source-books for the study and teaching of history has now become well established. They exist for many fields of work and have contributed much to the vitalizing of historical instruction. Until now, however, there has been in English no such aid to the study of early church history. It is especially gratifying that the volume before us is avowedly a product of that school of church historians who for now more than a generation have been presenting the history of the Church as an integral and inseparable part of the history of mankind. Its inception was due to the American Society of Church History in its latest incarnation under the leadership of the late Samuel Macauley Jackson, but for its completion we are indebted to the persistent energy of its editor, Dr. Joseph Cullen Ayer, jr., of the Episcopal Divinity School at Philadelphia.